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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/679,654	10/06/2003	Keith Bryan Knight	LOT92003002 3US1 (732 1-0	4110

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EXAMINER	
WALSH, JOHN B	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2151	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/21/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/679,654	KNIGHT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John B. Walsh	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 October 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,081,900 to Subramaniam et al.

As concerns claim 1, a method for tunneling (column 11, line 30) non-hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) data streams through a reverse proxy, the method comprising the steps of: soliciting a secured connection with a reverse proxy protecting a back-end server computing device (figures 1 and 2); establishing a connection with said back-end server computing device via said reverse proxy through said solicitation (figures 1 and 2); and, responsive to establishing said connection, maintaining said connection (figure 2). As concerns the limitation of exchanging non-HTTP data over said secured connection without encapsulating said non-HTTP data within HTTP messages, Subramaniam et al. discloses one of ordinary skill in the art could use other protocols, such as FTP, for exchanging data (column 7, lines 65-67).

As concerns claim 2, the method of claim 1, wherein said soliciting step comprises the step of requesting a secured sockets layer (SSL) connection with said reverse proxy (column 3, line 25).

As concerns claims 3 and 11, wherein said requesting step comprises the steps of: acquiring an address for said reverse proxy and a port for establishing an SSL connection with

said reverse proxy (inherent when communicating to acquire an address and port); further acquiring an address for said back-end server computing device and a port for establishing an SSL connection with said back-end server computing device (inherent when communicating to acquire an address and port); formulating an HTTP-CONNECT message using said acquired addresses and ports; and, writing said formulated HTTP-CONNECT message to said reverse proxy (figures 1 and 2).

As concerns claims 4 and 12, wherein said exchanging step comprises the steps of: formatting a buffer with real-time data; and, writing said buffer to said secured connection (column 3, lines 51-52).

As concerns claims 5 and 13, further comprising the step of performing authentication in said reverse proxy as a condition of establishing said secured connection (column 8, lines 40-41).

As concerns claim 6, a system for tunneling non-hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) data streams through a reverse proxy, the system comprising: a reverse proxy disposed between a client computing device (column 3, line 15) and a server (column 3, lines 14-15) computing device in a computer communications network; an authentication process configured for operation in conjunction with said reverse proxy (figures 1 and 2; column 8, lines 40-41); a communications socket established between said reverse proxy and said client computing device (figures 1 and 2); and, a non-HTTP data handler coupled to said secured communications socket and programmed to write non-HTTP data to said reverse proxy without encapsulating said non-HTTP data within HTTP messages (Subramaniam et al. discloses one of ordinary skill in the art could use other protocols, such as FTP, for exchanging data column 7, lines 65-67).

As concerns claim 7, the system of claim 6, wherein server computing device is a real-time streaming media server, said non-HTTP data handler is a real-time streaming media client, and said non-HTTP data is real-time streaming media (column 5, lines 43-49).

As concerns claim 8, the system of claim 6, wherein said communications socket is a secured sockets layer (SSL) communications link (column 3, line 25).

As concerns claim 9, a machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program for tunneling non-hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) data streams through a reverse proxy, the computer program comprising a routine set of instructions for causing the machine to perform the steps of: soliciting a secured connection with a reverse proxy protecting a back-end server computing device (figures 1 and 2); establishing a connection with said back-end server computing device via said reverse proxy through said solicitation (figures 1 and 2); and, responsive to establishing said connection, maintaining said connection (figure 2). As concerns the limitation of exchanging non-HTTP data over said secured connection without encapsulating said non-HTTP data within HTTP messages, Subramaniam et al. discloses one of ordinary skill in the art could use other protocols, such as FTP, for exchanging data (column 7, lines 65-67).

As concerns claim 10, the machine readable storage of claim 9, wherein said soliciting step comprises the step of requesting a secured sockets layer (SSL) connection with said reverse proxy (column 3, line 25).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed October 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues (remarks-page 9) "they do not agree that the cited portion of Subramaniam-namely column 7, lines 65-67-stands for the proposition that "non-HTTP" data is exchanged over the secure connection without encapsulating the non-HTTP data in an HTTP message. Rather, Subramaniam quite clearly contemplates that non-HTTP data is encapsulated within secure HTTP messages as stated in column 7, line 25". The examiner disagrees since column 7, line 25 of Subramaniam does not disclose encapsulating non-HTTP data, but discloses changing the protocol from HTTP to HTTPS. Subramaniam et al. discloses one of ordinary skill in the art could use other protocols, such as FTP, for exchanging data (column 7, lines 65-67). Subramaniam does not disclose that the FTP data is encapsulated within HTTP data, thus Subramaniam discloses the applicant's claimed limitation of "responsive to establishing said connection, maintaining said connection exchanging non-HTTP data over said secured connection without encapsulating said non-HTTP data within HTTP messages," since the use of FTP data is non-HTTP data. The applicant has further argued a particular circumstance wherein Subramaniam does not disclose the claimed limitation, however that is one of many circumstances that can be envisioned and the circumstance of using FTP not encapsulated in HTTP messages, is disclosed by Subramaniam.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,167,450 to Angwin et al. discloses encapsulating non-HTTP data and the use of proxies.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,765,881 and U.S. Pat. No. 6,754,831 disclose tunneling.

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John B. Walsh whose telephone number is 571-272-7063. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

John B. Walsh
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2151